

Part I. finally, if it be intended for the benefit of a particular section of a generality; as distinct from a Bill which concerns the whole commonwealth, though only in a special or particular thing. For further elucidation they may be thus classified:

1st. Bills for effecting any *local* purpose, such as inclosure, drainage, road or navigation Bills; Bills for building, maintaining, &c., bridges, churches, piers, workhouses or prisons; for making, &c., docks and harbours; or for improving cities, towns, or fisheries in particular places.

2nd. Bills which have only a *personal* operation, as naturalization, name, divorce, peerage or estate Bills; and all Bills affecting any corporation, company or institution.

3rd. Bills which, though not strictly of a local or personal nature, have only a special operation; or which, in other words, relate only to a particular *species* of a generality; as Bills for regulating the trade of pawnbrokers, the calling of pilots, or the leases of bishops^(a).

Excep-
tions.

The only exceptions to the operation of these Rules are in cases where Bills are introduced or proposed on behalf of the Crown, either for the general purposes of empire—when they may be introduced on mere motion, and are not liable to fees^(b)—or, to enable the Government to carry out certain Public Works^(c)—or, generally, Private Bills introduced officially by Members of the Administration^(d)—which may also be brought in by way of motion; but, in every other

(a) Bramwell on Bills, 10, 11.

(b) 2 Hatsell, 283*n*.

(c) See the Lagan Navigation Bills in 1841 and 1842; the Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings Bill, and the Victoria Park Bill, in 1842.

(d) See the Bill respecting the Assessment of Grand Jury Presentments in the County of the City of Cork, in 1842.